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## EDITORIALS

JOURNAL OF  
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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JESSIE PALMER WEBER, EDITOR.

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THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The delegates elected to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois met in the House of Representatives in the State Capitol at Springfield, January 6, 1920.

Contrary to the expectations of many, the members of the Convention are representative men from every community in the State. The people of the State, generally, showed little interest in this important matter of amending or altering the organic law of the State which was framed fifty years ago, and which many students of political economy think should now be revised and amended to meet modern problems. On that account it was feared that the best citizens would not be willing to assist in the work by offering themselves as delegates to the Convention.

Happily this fear was not realized. Governor Frank O. Lowden and Justice Orrin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court were strong supporters of the plan to revise the Constitution.

Upon the meeting and organization of the Convention, Mr. Charles E. Woodward of Ottawa was elected its President. Mr. Woodward is recognized as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers in the State as well as a deep and thoughtful student of law, history and economics.

The membership of the Convention includes men of great experience in legislation and in the practice of law. Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer is a member of the Convention, and gives to it his ripe experience as an executive, statesman and lawyer. Speaker David E. Shanahan of Chicago who has been a member of the House of Representatives for more than twenty-five years and has for three terms presided over the House as its Speaker, is one of the Chicago members.

State Senator Edward C. Curtis of Grant Park, who has for years served as a member of the General Assembly, first in the House, where he served as Speaker, and since 1904 he has been an active and influential member of the Senate. Senator Curtis introduced the first resolution for a Constitutional Convention in 1907 and has actively worked for a Convention at every session of the legislature since that time until the adoption of the resolution authorizing a Convention in 1917.

Other prominent and influential men who have served in the General Assembly with distinction, are: Senator Henry M. Dunlap of Savoy, Champaign County, Senator Frederic R. DeYoung, Chicago, Judge George A. Dupuy, Chicago, John J. Gorman, Chicago, William T. Hollenbeck, Marshall, Morton D. Hull, Chicago, William M. Scanlan, Peru, Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.

Among the prominent lawyers who are members of the Convention are: Charles S. Cutting, Levy Mayer, Willard M. McEwen, Charles H. Hamill, Abel Davis, and Edward H. Morris, of Chicago, William E. Trautmann, East St. Louis, Frank J. Quinn, Peoria, Cicero, J. Lindly, Greenville, George C. Gale, Galesburg, Gale G. Gilbert, Mt. Vernon, George A. Barr of Joliet, Clinton L. Conkling of Springfield, John J. Brenholt, Jr., of Alton.

Other well known men who are members of the Convention are: Elam L. Clarke, Waukegan, Rufus C. Dawes, Walter Wilson, Chicago, Douglas Sutherland, John E. Traeger, Chicago, James H. Paddock, Springfield. In fact a list of the members shows that, in almost every case, communities have sent their best citizens to represent them.

The Legislative Reference Bureau of the State was charged by the Fifty-first General Assembly, 1919, with the duty of collecting and publishing data for the use of the Constitutional Convention and much valuable material has been collected and arranged for the convenience of the members.

The Convention composed of the best material in the State, equipped with the necessary machinery for work, ought to do a piece of work that will compare well with the work of earlier Convention makers, and the product of their labors should be a State paper, concise, conservative and broad, a basic code, worthy of Illinois history and traditions, and in keeping with the most approved methods and suitable to the varied and changing needs of our great modern commonwealth.

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#### ILLINOIS DAY MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY POSTPONED

Notices of the December 3, 1919, Illinois Day, meeting were sent out to the members of the Historical Society, announcing that Lieutenant Colonel B. M. Chipperfield of Canton, Illinois, who served with distinction in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, would address the Society.

Then the shortage of coal made it necessary to use rigid economy in the use of light and heat in the Capitol building and the Departments of the State work were requested to use as few rooms as possible, and evening meetings were discouraged, but the Secretary of State, Hon. L. L. Emmerson, gave the Historical Society permission to hold its meetings in the Senate chamber as usual. The weather was very cold indeed, and blizzards and snow storms were reported from the northwest.

On the morning of December 3, the Secretary of the Society received a telegram from Colonel Chipperfield stating that he was on his way to Springfield from Dakota, that his train was very late, but still he hoped to reach Springfield in time to keep his appointment with the Historical Society, but he was unable to do so, and the meeting was called off.

If it had not been for the fuel situation the officers of the Society would have secured another speaker even on such short notice, but they felt that as the supply of coal was so nearly exhausted at the State House that, though not lacking in appreciation, it would be better to help the Secretary of State save the coal than for the Society to avail itself of his unfailing interest and generosity. Accordingly the musicians who were to help the Historical Society in the observance of the anniversary were notified, and a notice was published in the evening paper at Springfield, but some of the members and friends failed to see it and went to the State House to attend the meeting only to be disappointed.

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#### ARMISTICE DAY

Observed by Entire Nation, Cities, Hamlets

HONOR THOSE WHO DIED FOR LIBERTY

Armistice Day exercises were carried out in Washington, D. C., despite a drizzling rain which began in the early morning and continued during the day. Many of the arranged events of celebration were held inside in departments and bureaus.

Reports tell of celebrations in every city and hamlet of the United States. At the anniversary hour, 11 o'clock, the rattle of musketry from the army firing platoon formally announced that two memorial California redwood trees had been planted in Lafayette Square. They were banked by earth brought from many states and with memorial documents to be sheltered for years beneath their roots.

A community chorus singers gathered on the steps of the treasury across from the White House to serenade President Wilson.

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#### GREAT BRITAIN CELEBRATES

Great Britain celebrated the first anniversary of "Armistice Day" with impressive ceremonies. The foremost and striking of these came in response to the appeal of King George to commemorate the event by a universal simultaneous suspension of activity throughout the country and the

observance of silence for two minutes at the moment corresponding with the signing of the Armistice—the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. The orders for silence and the standing at attention for two minutes, which were prescribed by the British Navy, were adopted by all the American war ships in British waters.

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### SERVICES IN FRANCE

The first anniversary of Armistice Day was celebrated at the Chapel Invalides, Paris, France, with a solemn mass in memory of those who gave their lives in the World War. Marshal Foch, General Pau and maimed soldiers were present. A choir composed of war orphans sang *Te Deum*.

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### CHICAGO'S ARMISTICE DAY

Chicago gave sixty seconds of silence on Tuesday, November 11th, to the memory of the soldier boys who "went west" and to the creation of a new National holiday—Armistice Day. Millions dropped factory, office and household duties for one minute and turned their faces towards Europe in prayerful memory of the gold star men.

The sobering effect of the minute's thought was reflected at night, when thousands gathered in Grant Park to witness a display of fireworks. Michigan Boulevard crowds refused to buy feather ticklers, horns of confetti, with which vendors sought to start hilarity. From the front of practically every Michigan Avenue skyscraper huge crosses of white light glowed out over the park. These illuminations were provided with simple ingenuity by turning on office lights behind the windows that formed the design. The spectacle seemed to silence the crowd.

Only twice were there signs of the original Armistice Day delirium. Once a huge American Legion emblem blazed forth, and again General Pershing's rugged features were etched in fire against the sky. An American flag brought enthusiastic applause.

While the riotous scenes of a year ago were but memories, it was a Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Christmas rolled into one. Thousands wore the khaki or blue to work and loop sidewalks took on the color of 1918. Before 10 o'clock whistles, sirens, bells and cannon began to sound "alert." Promptly at 11 the hush fell. Judges in court-rooms, prisoners in jails, children in schoolrooms, clerks, executives, laborers, and housekeepers, all turned east with bowed heads as the hour of the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice arrived.

At 11:01 scattered bands broke into the National Anthem. Heads were bared, the military stood at attention, and by 11:02 the heartfelt cheering was rising from a great chorus. In La Salle Street and other downtown thoroughfares, baskets of torn paper were thrown from windows, and came swirling down into the streets "reminders of another scrap of paper." Ticker tape came down in long snarls and windings.

But the pranks of the merry-makers did not hold the attention of the public for long. Scores of meetings, attended by "those who served," turned more sober-faced pedestrians into the streets. Their spirit was registered on the Red Cross roll call for 1919, which was swelled by many thousands of dollars as Chicagoans paused to think. Gatherings of ex-service men re-united many who had not met since their return to the states. Maj.-Gen. John A. LeJeune of the Marine corps, who commanded the 2nd division of heroic fame, spent Armistice Day in Chicago shaking the hands of hundreds who served under him. The James G. Brophy post of the American Legion celebrated the day with a dinner and smoker at the Iroquois Club. At the speakers' table were Judge Joseph B. David, Dr. George F. James, educational director of the A. E. F., and others. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis talked to 300 wounded men in the Red Cross Hostess house at Fort Sheridan, as a part of the Armistice Day exercises. About 150 were members of the American Legion.



## DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

In Memory of Richard J. Oglesby, in Lincoln Park,  
Chicago.

The unveiling of the monument of Former Governor Richard J. Oglesby in Lincoln Park, Chicago, on November 21, 1919, was an impressive event, in spite of the November rain. The knoll that is its site was filled with Illinois men and women who came to honor the "great son of a great state," and to his widow, who was present together with her son, Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, and grandson Richard J. Oglesby.

Governor Frank O. Lowden made the unveiling address. "Governor Oglesby lived through many storms and never bowed his head," he said, and as he spoke the words there was a rift of clouds and the sun appeared as the flags were rolled back from the face of the statue. The burst of light brought out the strength the sculptor, Leonard Crunelle, emphasized in his modeling of the face.

Senator M. B. Bailey of Danville, secretary of the monument committee, presented the monument in behalf of the state in the absence of John S. Runnells, chairman, who is ill. It was Senator Bailey who introduced the bill which produced the monument.

"Richard J. Oglesby was a stranger to fear and chicanery," he said in his short address.

B. M. Winston accepted the monument for the Lincoln Park commissioners and John C. Cannon, superintendent and secretary of the board, was master of ceremonies.

A man who was a close friend both of Governor Oglesby and of Abraham Lincoln was invited to be present, but was unable to do so. He was John W. Bunn of Springfield, one of the monument committee.

In a talk with a friend at his home in Springfield, Mr. Bunn said: "He was the strongest character I ever knew, next to Lincoln. The statue is an excellent likeness and brings out the strength and determination which were inherent in the man."

Mrs. R. J. Oglesby, the widow, looking like a figure in a charming old portrait, in her black bonnet and cape, watched with serious eyes the sculptured face of her husband as she listened to Governor Lowden's address. Her two sons, Lieutenant-Governor John G. Oglesby and Jasper Oglesby, and her daughter, Miss Felicite Oglesby, also were present. Others who were there were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Cudahy, Mrs. Jacob Baur, Miss Harriet Lowden, David E. Shanahan, speaker of the house; Carl Mueller, Henry L. Hertz, former collector of internal revenue, and Adjutant-General Frank S. Dickson.

The monument, for which Leonard Crunelle is the sculptor and Joseph Morrison the architect, is placed at the highest point in Lincoln Park. The feet of the statue are on a direct level with the tip of the statue of Gen. Grant. It depicts the former governor, hat in hand, wearing his army overcoat flung open. A bronze tablet behind the figure gives a resume of his life.

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#### STATUES OF GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES AND JOHN M. PALMER, TO BE ERECTED ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS AT SPRINGFIELD.

A statue of the War Governor Richard Yates, by the Sculptor Albyn Polacek, and one of Governor John M. Palmer, by Leonard Crunelle, will be placed on the State House Grounds at Springfield. The last session of the General Assembly, appropriated thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) each for the statues.

Leonard Crunelle who is to make the statue of Governor Palmer made the statue of Governor Richard J. Oglesby, which was recently dedicated in Lincoln Park, Chicago, mentioned in this number of the Journal.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING  
VISITS CHICAGO

On December 20, 1919, the leader of the A. E. F., on his first visit to Chicago since his return from France was taken through the routine of parade, reception and banquet. His public reception at the Art Institute, where he shook hands with 6,000 persons in two hours, was the most interesting of the day's events, giving a nearer view of the man. Here he reviewed his scattered army, the army that went overseas and the army that remained at home. He made nice distinctions in his greetings. Where wounded soldiers came to him he always chatted a moment and asked them where they fought. He paid special attention to children and showed his love for them. There was not a child that did not get the full smile of his fatherly heart, that heart that was so crushed and bowed a few years ago when he was called from service in Mexico to look upon the ruins of his home and the burned bodies of his wife and children at the San Francisco Presidio.

Never an elderly woman appeared in that long line that he did not give a bow and a word of special greeting, for he knew that these were the women that had sent him the splendid young army of service in America's cause. He kissed the babies in their mothers' arms. One baby in a white baby bunting outfit had been named John Pershing, he was informed by the young mother. The General held out both arms and then selected a spot on the soft cheek and kissed his namesake warmly.

Out of the crowd at the Institute came another soldierly figure, the figure of Gen. Leonard Wood. The two men shook hands warmly and exchanged formal greetings. The General stood in the rotunda of the second floor of the Institute from 3 to 5 o'clock shaking hands. He has a Rooseveltian handclasp, that greets with a firmness that at times brings a twinge to those of flabby muscles. Then it swings on to the next, a kind of a machine like twist, and keeps things moving. "Over the top now, boys," he said to a line of scouts that was inclined to lag.

The signal for the parade was the firing of the General's salute of seventeen guns. At 2:15 o'clock the General and his staff came out of the Congress hotel and stepped into their automobiles. They moved down Michigan Avenue to Jackson Boulevard. When the General, sitting behind the driver, Caesar Santini, who had piloted him along the front in France, saw the jam at the boulevard turning, he sprang to his feet and lifted his cap. He remained standing for some time.

The parade consisted of the military escort, the 11th regiment, Illinois National Guard; the Illinois Reserve Militia, the 1st and 4th regiments of Militia, and several provisional battalions. The finest of Chicago's mounted police led the escort and a bodyguard of police marched ahead of the General. The soldiers drew up in order in front of the Art Institute after the swing through the loop. They were reviewed by General Pershing who got out of his machine and walked past them as he had walked down many fields in France. Mayor Thompson, a frock coated, silk hatted figure walked beside him. The General shook hands with Gen. Le Roy T. Steward, commanding the escort and thanked him and went in past cheering ex-service men.

A reception for members of the committee and special guests was held for fifteen minutes before the public line was opened. Mrs. William J. Chalmers and Col. William Nelson Pelouze presented. Mayor Thompson stood by the General's side and shook hands with everyone. George R. Dixon, Fred W. Upham, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Major Thornton, who was in command of the headquarters train in France, Charles H. Wacker, Charles W. Folds were a few of those who were in this first line.

After the reception the General and his staff went to the Florentine room of the Congress hotel, where a reception had been arranged by the Cercle Francais. The General thanked the women there for what they had done for the boys in France. In the evening he was the guest of honor at a public dinner at the gold room of the Congress, where Mayor Thompson, Adj.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson and Gen. Leonard

Wood were present. In the morning, soon after his arrival in the city the General presented distinguished service crosses to two Chicago gold star mothers, Mrs. E. Whitson, 6816 Olcott Avenue, and Mrs. Gertrude Goettler, 4630 Dover Street. He then attended a meeting of the American Legion at Orchestra Hall and made a brief address to the men. The big event was the mass meeting at the Auditorium Sunday night, where he decorated a number of Chicago soldiers.

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### ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHICAGO.

#### CELEBRATES 85TH ANNIVERSARY.

The oldest Episcopal Church in Chicago and one of the oldest of the churches of Chicago, St. James' Episcopal, celebrated its 85th anniversary Sunday, November 16, 1919. It has been the place of worship for many of Chicago's founders and chief builders. The first Episcopal service held in Chicago was on October 12, 1834, by the Rev. Palmer Dyer. On November 2 of that year, a parish was organized, largely through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kinzie, and named St. James' after the parish in New London, Conn.

The first rector and organizer was the Rev. Isaac Hallam. Sunday, November 16, 1919, marks exactly the eighty-fifth anniversary of the first service which took place on November 9, 1834. It was held in an auction store on North Water Street near Dearborn Avenue. There were twelve present, including Mrs. Magill, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, Mrs. Isaac Hallam, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson. By Easter of 1835 the first elected vestry was organized. It included Dr. William B. Egan, Dr. Phillip Maxwell, Giles Spring, John H. Kinzie, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Dr. W. Clark, John M. Wilson and William Pettit. In July, 1835, ground was broken for the first edifice "in the midst of a vast tract of wild prairie" known as the "commons," at the southern corner of Cass Street between Illinois and Michigan Streets. Land was given by the Kinzie's. The building was of brick, thirty by fifty feet and cost \$3,000.

The new church built at Cass and Huron Streets in 1861 was destroyed by the Chicago fire in 1871, only the present tower standing. It was rebuilt along the lines of its original plan.

The sermon for the day was delivered by Rev. James S. Stone, D.D., who has been rector for nearly twenty-five years. In his sermon he gave an account of the interesting history of the church founded by the Rev. Isaac Hallam through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kinzie. A set of cathedral chimes, the anniversary gift of the choir, was used in the service for the first time. On Tuesday evening, November 18, the choir celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary by rendering Gade's Cantata, Bethlehem.

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### SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH WHICH WILL BE BUILT IN WASHINGTON IN HONOR OF FALLEN HEROES

Work will start soon in Washington, D. C., upon the construction of the National Memorial Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, which will be built by the trustees of the Catholic University. The Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the University, has broken ground to show where the big church will stand. It will be a memorial to American soldiers and sailors. The church will be 420 feet long. There will be a series of five chapels on each side. The cross at the top of the dome will be 254 feet above the ground. The campanile will rise to a height of 380 feet, and, it is claimed, will be comparable with the best specimen of Northern Italy.

The church will hold about 3,000 persons. There will be no pews. The high altar will be surrounded by fifteen small chapels and there will be twenty-nine altars in the church.

Maginnis and Walsh of Boston are the architects.

## ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE PASSES INTO HISTORY

The State Council of Defense of Illinois passed into history November 21, 1919. Governor Lowden attended the final meeting which was held in the office of Samuel Insull, Chairman of the Council, at 72 West Adams Street. The Chairman was empowered to act for it in closing up details. Although the law creating the council provided that the expense of the members would be paid, no member ever presented an expense account. The Council actually expended a little more than \$190,000, and after all bills are paid approximately \$5,000 will be returned to the State Treasury. Aside from this, however, the Council handled a total of \$447,646.51, of which \$306,146.51 was profit from the Lake Front war exposition, and was turned over to the National Committee on Public Information at Washington. The remainder \$141,500 was profit from the seed corn campaign and was turned over to the department of Agriculture.

Besides Mr. Insull, the members of the Council were, J. Ogden Armour, B. F. Harris, Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Bowen, John H. Harrison, Levy Mayer, John G. Oglesby, Victor A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor, Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Wacker, and John H. Walker. The late John P. Hopkins served as secretary until his death, October 13, 1918. He was succeeded by Roger C. Sullivan.

At a dinner in honor of Mr. Insull, Chairman of the Council, in the Congress Hotel on the evening of November 21st, he was presented with a gold and platinum watch by Governor Lowden in behalf of the members. The Records of the State Council of Defense, with certain exceptions will be turned over to the State of Illinois and be placed in the Illinois State Historical Library.

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## UNVEIL MONUMENT TO HEROES

The first monument erected by a Chicago church to its war heroes was unveiled at St. Henry's, Ridge and Devon Avenues, on Thanksgiving Day, 1919, following a solemn high mass. The monument, built of Barre granite, is twenty

feet in height, and four life sized figures adorn the top. The base is inscribed:

“To the Prince of Peace: In gratitude to our young men who served their country’s cause in the great World War, this memorial is dedicated by the parishioners of St. Henry’s Church.”

The names of 101 young men of the church who served in the war will be inscribed on the monument in alphabetical order, and the bodies of those who died in action will be buried near the monument when returned from France.

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## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN

Gov. Frank O. Lowden in a proclamation designated Thursday, November 27, as Thanksgiving Day in Illinois, and urged all citizens to rejoice that the nation has been able to preserve its American ideals through all the “revolutionary stirrings” since the close of hostilities. The proclamation of the governor is as follows.

“The president of the United States has designated Thursday, November 27, 1919, as Thanksgiving Day.

“In pursuance of the proclamation of the president, I, Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, do hereby urge our citizens to observe that day as a day of prayer and thanksgiving. I urge that our people assemble in their places of public worship and there render thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us.

“We recognize the perils that environ us. We know that it is still true that ‘eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.’ We acknowledge humbly that only with the help of the Supreme Ruler of the universe shall we be able to meet and overcome these perils.

“Since last we celebrated that day of thanksgiving much has transpired for which we should render thanks unto the Almighty God. Our soldier boys have returned to our homes from camp and field. The enemies of our government, with



sinister joy, predicted that in the stress of battle our soldiers would lose the old American ideals, and return with new and revolutionary stirrings in their hearts. We now know how false these predictions were.

"We have seen this host of young men return better Americans than when they left our homes. We have seen them merge into our citizenship with these old ideals purified and strengthened by their service to their country and to mankind.

"The fears of the timorous have been dispelled. These soldiers from every nook and corner of our great land are voicing the warning to those who foment discord that our country stands for orderly progress under constitutional forms, and that as no foreign enemy has been permitted to do injury to our institutions, so no domestic foe will be suffered to do violence to our flag and the principles for which it stands.

"Our colleges and universities are filled to overflowing with boys who a year ago were in their country's uniform. They have brought a new zeal, a new understanding, and a new purpose to their work. They are transforming the very atmosphere of the colleges and universities of the land. These young men will become leaders a few years hence and are today our best hope for the future.

"For all of this let us return thanks to Almighty God."

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## GOVERNOR LOWDEN URGES

### OBSERVANCE OF BIBLE SUNDAY

Governor Lowden has issued a letter appealing for a wider observance of "Universal Bible Sunday," November 23, 1919.

"If Universal Bible Sunday were universally honored," he writes, "all the troubles which now vex the world would disappear. If the spirit of the Bible were to enter and to hold the hearts of men for a single day, a divine restfulness would succeed the unrest which now menaces civilization. In

the presence of eternal verities, strife and discord disappear. Without faith in the fatherhood of God the brotherhood of men is an idle dream.

“Humanity is about to enter upon the fairest brightest day it has ever known or to lose the gains which it, with infinite pains, has made during the Christian centuries which have come and gone. Which it shall be will depend largely upon whether we place our dependence upon the God of our fathers or upon the materialism which now seeks to rule all things.”

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### SONG WEEK IN ILLINOIS

The week of February 22-28 inclusive, is designated as song week in Illinois in a proclamation issued January 30, 1920, by Governor Lowden. The governor calls upon residents of Illinois, together with schools, churches, civic and social organizations, to join in the observance of the week.

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### ILLINOIS' SOFT COAL PRODUCTION

The State of Illinois has over 800 bituminous coal mines, ranging from a small one operated by ten men to the largest employing nearly 5,000 miners. However, only about 400 of these mines are known as commercial or shipping mines; the others supplying local needs. Over 80,000 miners obtain employment in the mines of the State.

While the mines dot almost the entire State, St. Clair County, with Belleville as the hub, heads the list with fifty mines. Williamson County, in the extreme southern portion of the State is next with thirty-five mines around Marion and Herrin. Sangamon County for the hub is next with twenty-nine mines. Saline County is fourth with seventeen mines in the neighborhood of Harrisburg and El Dorado. Franklin County with Benton as the center, has sixteen mines and is fifth.

In a map in the Chicago Tribune for November 1, 1919, the first figures on the map indicate number of mines at each town; the figures following show approximately number of miners employed.

The output of sixty million tons of coal annually in Illinois is divided into six grades, each suitable for burning in various kinds of engines and stoves. Lump coal runs about fifteen millions, egg, seven millions, nut, three millions, and slack or refuse, two millions.

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### ILLINOIS CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Rev. Father Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., was elected president of the Illinois Catholic Historical Society at its annual meeting in December. He succeeds the late William J. Onahan prominent Roman Catholic layman.

Father Siedenburg is dean of the Loyola School of Sociology which is located in the Ashland Block. He is one of the sociological experts of Chicago, and has been very active in the affairs of the Historical Society. The Society was founded in 1918. It publishes a quarterly Magazine, the Illinois Catholic Historical Review. Joseph J. Thompson is editor of the Magazine. Archbishop Mundelein is one of the honorary presidents of the Society.

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### ILLINOIS 101 YEARS OLD

#### CHICAGO CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

Illinois' One Hundred and first birthday was celebrated in Chicago by a number of patriotic and historical organizations. There was a special birthday dinner at the Iroquois Club, 26 North Dearborn Street. Major-General Leonard Wood addressed the annual dinner of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution.

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### LORADO TAFT'S

#### STATUE OF "ALMA MATER" FOR UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Lorado Taft, Chicago Sculptor, who is now a non-resident Professor in Art at the University of Illinois will begin

work on his "Alma Mater" soon, according to a statement made by Mr. Taft at the University.

"Alma Mater" will consist of three figures. "Illinois," a stately woman standing just in front of her throne with outstretched arms welcoming students and alumni, will be in the foreground, "Learning" and "Labor", symbolic of Illinois ideals, will stand on each side and slightly back of "Illinois" with their outstretched hands clasped. The figure of "Labor" will be represented by a young mechanic with eager, intelligent appearance, while the Statue of Athene, the Greek Goddess of Wisdom, will symbolize "Learning."

The throne will be of classic design. At present it is Mr. Taft's plan to place the work on the steps of the Auditorium.

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#### DR. EDWARD BARTON

PROFESSOR OF SANITARY CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HONORED BY FRANCE.

Dr. Edward Barton, director of the Illinois water survey and Professor of Sanitary Chemistry at the University of Illinois, has been awarded the medal of honor by the French government in recognition of his work as chief of water analysis laboratories in France.

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#### ILLINOIS FEDERATION

OF WOMEN'S CLUBS' SILVER JUBILEE

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs had a silver Jubilee at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1920, and launched a drive for \$25,000 to maintain the work of the clubs throughout the State. This is to be in the nature of a memorial of the twenty-five years of the federation's activities. The membership now totals over 67,000.

## ILLINOIS SECOND IN NUMBER OF AIR OFFICERS DURING THE WAR.

Illinois ranked second among the States in the number of aviation officers furnished for the service during the war, according to war statistics announced Jan. 5, 1920.

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### LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS HONORS ITS HEROES.

On Thanksgiving Day Lake Bluff completed all arrangements to set up in the public park a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "A testimonial to the valor and patriotism of those who served in the world war."

On the tablet will be inscribed fifty-five names. All but two of these fifty-five men have returned to their families without serious injury. The two who died in service are Ensign Arthur Johnston and Fred Basle.

The list of names includes not only those who fought on land and seas, but also those who served in other capacities, and includes the names of Major Sprague, Stanley Field, Maurice Mandeville, O. C. Deutzer; John Kreutzberg who drove the ambulance, was in service on the Verdun front and for distinguished bravery was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm and star; Frank C. Buzzell, W. P. Lunneen and Raymond Moore.

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### ILLINOIS PIONEER CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

Thomas S. Williamson celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary in Virginia, Illinois, Sunday Nov. 16, 1919. At home there was a family reunion and dinner. During the afternoon the Methodist Church of which he has been a lifetime member, held a special service at his home in his honor.

Mr. Williamson was born in Oldham, England, Nov. 15, 1819. Oct. 3, 1842, he married Nancy Needham in Oldham, and came to America on his wedding journey. The trip was made via New Orleans and the couple were six weeks on the ocean and were one week on the boat coming from New Orleans to St. Louis. From there Mr. Williamson settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he lived eight years. In 1850 he moved to Cass County and entered land from the government four miles north of Virginia, where he resided continuously for forty years. He moved to Virginia in 1890. His wife died about ten years ago.

Mr. Williamson is the father of six children all living. They are Sarah Williamson, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, John Williamson, Mrs. Mary Rose, Emma Williamson, all of Virginia, and James Williamson of Rockford, Mich. Mr. Williamson has been a life-time member of the Methodist Church and gave a strip of land on his farm for school and church purposes.

Mr. Williamson's mind is clear, his memory good and he is well posted on current events. His vision and hearing are impaired, but he is able to walk about the neighborhood in which he resides and transact some business. He has large land interests and is a stockholder in the People's State Bank of Virginia.

Mr. Williamson is the last of a family of five children, Mrs. Hannah Shreve of Jacksonville having died at the age of eighty-five, James Williamson of Philadelphia, at the age of eighty, Elizabeth Williamson of Jacksonville, at the age of seventy-eight and J. B. Williamson of Jacksonville, at the age of seventy-five. The latter at the time of his death had been a merchant in Jacksonville for over forty-two years.

The combined ages attained by these five brothers and sisters at the time of the centenarian's anniversary is four hundred eighteen years.

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#### "THE STORY OF 103 YEARS."

Chicago's oldest citizen, hale and hearty, who sees unaided by spectacles and "sleeps like a child" despite her age. She says it's the climate."

"Chicago's climate is the greatest in the world," said Mrs. Anna Burian more than 103 years old. "Look at me, I'm hale and hearty. I don't wear specs, and I eat three meals a day and sleep as a child. It's the climate."

The "century plant" was discovered by a census enumerator. She is the oldest Chicago citizen yet found, he said. She lives with her granddaughter, Mrs. Anna Lhotak, at 4948 South Seeley Avenue. She was born in Bohemia in 1816 and came to the United States in 1875. Mrs. Burian has survived her husband and her six children. He died in 1876. Her last child, a son, died in 1919.

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#### ANOTHER CHICAGO CITIZEN 103 YEARS OF AGE

Mrs. Anna Caspersen claims the honor of being the "Prettiest Old Woman in the City", and she is very fond of pretty and becoming clothes.

Another entry in Chicago's old age contest is Mrs. Anna Caspersen of the Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda home at 2244 Haddon Avenue. Her admirers say she will qualify as the "prettiest old woman" in town and her clothes are her pride. Born on a farm in Norway nearly 103 years ago, she has worked from childhood to the present time. Work is her recipe for a long life. Until she entered the home in 1914, she contributed largely to her own support, and even now will allow no one to do anything for her that she can do herself.

She came from Norway in 1875 to live with a son in Chicago. He died two years after arrival, and since then has lost three other sons. Her only living relatives are a granddaughter in Texas and a grandson in Bergen, Norway.

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#### MRS. DELIAH KING

"THE OLDEST WOMAN IN LAKE COUNTY CELEBRATES HER ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND BIRTHDAY."

The oldest woman in Lake county, Illinois, resides at Zion City. Mrs. Deliah King celebrated her one hundred and second birthday, Jan. 23, 1920. She can still walk around

and hold a conversation, although much enfeebled during the last year. She came to Zion City from Oakland, California, eight years ago.

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### MRS. NELLIE DOUGLAS

Mrs. Nellie Douglas, one of Chicago's pioneer women, died on Monday, Jan. 26, 1920, at her residence 4519 North Racine Avenue. She was 78 years old. Mrs. Douglas has lived in Chicago since her birth. Her childhood home stood on the present site of the Palmer House, when State and Madison streets formed a play ground for the children. Burial was made at Rosehill cemetery.

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### SANDY SHORE OF MICHIGAN SEEN IN MIRAGE OVER THE LAKE

FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, MAY 4, 1901.

In an article in this number of the Journal of the Historical Society, Mr. J. Seymour Currey refers to a mirage on Lake Michigan.

In the Tribune of May 4, 1901 a brief description of the mirage is given. It is as follows:

"Thousands of people had an opportunity to observe a mirage on Lake Michigan yesterday afternoon (May 3rd). The dim outlines of the mirage, showing the inverted shore line on the other side of the lake, first became visible shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon and steadily gained in clearness and brilliancy until nearly 3:30 o'clock, when they began to fade out.

The mirage extended from a point of the horizon due east from the foot of Twelfth Street, in a southerly direction



for 30 degrees or more. The mirage appeared close to the horizon line and at times was so remarkably clear that its reflection in the water of the lake could be seen plainly. The peculiar yellowish color of the Michigan sand dunes formed a strong contrast to the neutral- background of misty atmosphere."

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### BOATS FROM LA SALLE, ILL., TO NEW ORLEANS SOON.

Percy D. Mitchell, New Orleans representative of the Great Lakes and Gulf Transportation Company, announced on December 14, 1919, that a direct freight and passenger service would be established probably within fifteen days between New Orleans and La Salle, Ill., with strictly high class steamers having accommodations for 200 first class passengers and 1,500 tons of freight. Mr. Mitchell said that a semi-monthly service would be established at first and that if business warranted it, it would be increased.

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### GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PICTURES AND MAN- USCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HIS- TORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

- Cole, Cyrus. *The Aurophone—A Romance*. Chicago, 1891. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Crooks, George R., D. D., *The Life of Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, N. Y. Harper & Bros., 1890. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Essex, Stark Co., Ill. Poll Book of an election held in Essex, Stark County, Illinois, Nov. 3, 1857. Gift of William R. Sandham, Wyoming, Ills.
- Ewing Family. *The Ewing Genealogy with cognate Branches*. Gift of Judge Presley K. Ewing, Houston, Texas.
- Forbes S. A. and Ridgeway, Robert. *The Ornithology of Illinois*. H. W. Rokker, Pub., Springfield. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Illinois.
- Garlick, Etha R. *Verses by Etha R. Garlick*. Pub. by Richard J. Orozco, San Francisco, Cal., 1911. Gift of J. P. Garlick, San Francisco, Cal.
- Halstead, Murat. *The Story of Cuba*. Pub. Chicago, 1896, Warner Co. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Harper's Pictorial Library of the World. 11 Volumes. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence and Mrs. Rebecca Lawrence Lowrie, Galesburg, Ill.
- Hood, J. B. *Advance and Retreat. Personal experiences in the United States and Confederate States armies*. New Orleans. Pub. Hood Orphan Memorial Fund. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.

- Illinois State. University of Illinois. Semi-centennial Alumni Record, 1918. Gift of Franklin W. Scott, Editor.
- Ingersoll, L. D. A history of the War Department of the United States. Washington, D. C., Francis B. Mohun, Pub. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Letters. James Stark Letter of James Stark to his son, dated June 6, 1835.
- Letters. Thomas Ford, Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 26, 1865 to J. B. Backenstos, Nauvoo, Illinois.
- Letters. Lincoln, Abraham. Copy of letter of Abraham Lincoln to James T. Thornton, Esq. Dated Springfield, Ill., Dec. 2, 1858. Gift of Mr. George H. Himes, Curator, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.
- Magazine of Western History May 1887. Gift of Dr. Jerome Thompson, Morrisonville, Ill.
- Mason, Stevens Thomson. Life and Times of Stevens Thomson Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan, by Lawton T. Hemans. Gift of the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.
- Menard County, Illinois. Honor Book and Record. Jones Bros. Pubs., 127 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Gift of the Publishers.
- Moore, Frank. Diary of the American Revolution, 1775-1781. Hartford, 1875. J. B. Burr & Co., Pubs. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Naturalization paper James Stark, dated March 1840. Gift of David P. Coffman, Augusta, Ill.
- Pennsylvania State. Second Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1918.
- Pennsylvania. Year Book of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, 1919. Gift of Miss Anna May Price, Springfield, Ill.
- Reynolds (Comrade) Edward. G. A. R. or How She Married His Double. Chicago, 1888. Laird & Lee, Pubs. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Sociology. Popular Lectures and Discussions. Boston, 1890. James H. West, Pub. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.
- Wilner, Merton M. A New Atlas of the World, 1914-1919. N. Y. Frank L. Lovell, Pub. Gift of Hon. Thomas Rees, Springfield, Ill.

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#### A CORRECTION.

1110 South Low Street  
Bloomington, Illinois,  
May 25, 1921.

Dear Mrs. Weber:

Miss Gaither's contribution on the "Harrison Festival in Tremont, 1840", as published in the July, 1919, number of the Journal, has just been read by me with great interest. Miss Gaither deserves great credit for bringing this very valuable contribution to light.

Her paper contains one error, however, which I think should be promptly corrected in the next issue of your valuable publication. This occurs on page 248 of the number above mentioned.